Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. III.] MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1803. [No. 874.

Public Vendue.

On TUESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate, White and brown Soap } in boxes,
Mould and dip'd Candles }
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,

FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'ls,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

September 27.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union Streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,	Irish Linens,
Cassimeres,	Calicoes,
Kerseys,	Threads,
Coatings,	Chintzes,
Halfthicks,	Bedticks,
Fearnaught,	Oznaburgs,
Blankets,	Sewing Silks,
Planes,	Muslin and Muslin
Negro Cottons,	Handkerchiefs,
Worsted and other	India Cottons, &c
Stockings,	&c.

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*

September 27.

FOR SALE,

Bills of Exchange on London.

Wm. HODGSON.

MUSCOVADO SUGAR.

THE subscribers have received, per the sch'r Leboo, and offer for sale on reasonable terms,

5 hhds. } *First quality*
19 tierces, } *Guadaloupe Sugar.*
79 bls. }

They have also on hand,

20 puncheons 4th proof Jamaica Spirits,
12 do. do. St. Kitts Rum,
Whiskey in tierces and bls.
And a parcel of St. Martins Salt.

J. and T. Vowell.

August 26. d

Cottom & Stewart,

Have received a considerable addition to their former stock of

BOOKS & STATIONARY.

ALSO,

500 pieces of PAPER HANGINGS of the most modern patterns—now opening and for sale at their Book Store, Royal Street, Alexandria; where country merchants and others may be supplied with every article in their line on the most moderate terms.

August 19. d

☞ *A Gardner Wanted.*

I wish to employ a man who is qualified to undertake the management and cultivation of a large Garden and seventy acres of land, in the neighbourhood of Alexandria.

James Craik.

Sept. 14. 1aw3w

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Have received and for Sale,

A few bales German Linens,
2 trunks calicoes and chintzes,
2 do. hosiery,
10 boxes wool and cotton cards,
5 tresses threads,
30 boxes dipp'd and mould candles,
10 hhds. molasses,
4 do. Jamaica spirits,
6 do. sugars,
20 barrels prime pork,
50 do. herrings,
20 do. shad,
30 kegs James river tobacco,
100 tons plaister.

☞ *They are giving Cash, for wheat, flour, corn, rye, beans and tobacco.*

August 1. d

WILLIAM RAMSAY

HAS OPENED

A Grocery Store in Prince street,

Next door to Dr. Dick's,

Where he intends keeping a general assortment of genuine articles in that line, and now offers for sale on moderate terms,

LONDON particular Madeira, Port in casks and bottles, Colmenar and Malaga } WINES,

Old St. Julian and Medoc Claret in cases of 2 dozen each,
White Wine Vinegar,
4th proof Jamaica Rum,
Do. Cogniac Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Loaf, lump and Muscovado Sugar,
Sugar House Molasses,
Imperial, Chulan, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, Pouchong Souchong, Padra Souchong, Peco Souchong, Bohea } *Fresh Teas of the latest Importation,*
Green Coffee,
Durham and Dixon's Mustard,
Allspice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace and Nutmegs,
Nantz and Bourdeaux Sallad Oil,
Catchup, brandied Fruits and English Pickles,
Olives, Capers and Anchovies,
Prunes, Raisins, and soft shell Almonds,
Leiper's Snuff in bottles,
Do. best Smoaking Tobacco,
Martin's best Spanish Segars,
Basket Salt for table use,
Georgia Cotton,
Martinique Noyeau,
Mould and dipp'd Candles,
Jersey Cheese of an excellent quality,
Wrapping Paper, brown and blue,
Roll Brimstone, Fig Blue.

To be Rented,

And possession given immediately, the dwelling HOUSE above said store. It is now in good repair, and well calculated to accommodate a genteel family. Apply as above.

June 27. d

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY last Christmas a negro man called JOE, who was hired to Mr. George W. Lindsey, at the Occoquan Mills, for the two last years past, and was discharged at the abovementioned time and directed to come home, but I have not seen him: he is about 55 years of age, has no particular mark that I remember, his cloathing I cannot describe, as I have not seen him for upwards of two years; he stoops much in his walk, and generally carries a stick. I have lately been informed that he has been employed at a brick yard in or about Alexandria.

Also,

A negro woman called JENNY, about twenty years of age, a likely, black, tall and slim made woman, went off about the first of August last. I am informed that she is harboured in Fairfax's Neck, by some tree negroes who are employed there by different persons.

I will give the above Reward to any person that will deliver said Runaways to me, living near Colchester, and prove the harbouring or employing of them, or *Five Dollars* for each if secured in jail, so that I get them again.

WILLIAM TRIPLETT.

September 28. d6t

PRINTING INK,

Of an excellent quality,

For sale at Mr. Timothy Caldwell's near the West Market, City of Washington.

Who has to let on ground rent,

A number of Lots in eligible situations.

For FREIGHT, (Coastways)

The Schooner

SEA FLOWER,

ELVY DOUGHTY,

Master;

burthen 500 barrels, now lying at the upper side of Prince street wharf.—

Apply to the master on board, or to

Daniel M'Clean.

Who has for sale,

Peach Brandy of an excellent quality, soap and candles, mess and prime pork, Philadelphia hoop and bar iron, nail rods and seal leather.

August 23. d

For Sale,

THE SLOOP

Diana, a good tight vessel,

carries 3000 bushels, or 600 barrels flour.

ALSO,

The Schooner Leboo,

burthen Five Hundred barrels. Both vessels are lying at our wharf, and will be sold on low terms.

We have received by the sloop Diana,

60 hhds. Guadaloupe clayed Sugars, of good quality,

And have on hand,

Jamaica Spirits,
Windward Rum,
Muscovado Sugars, first and second qualities,
Pork, Wiskey, &c. &c. all which will be sold at reasonable prices.

JOHN & THOS. VOWELL.

Sept. 8. d

For Freight or Charter,

To any Port in Europe, (the Baltic and Mediterranean excepted,)

The Ship ANN,

CHAS. BRADFORD, Master;

burthen 232 tons, just off her first voyage, in complete order and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days. For terms apply to the master on board, at King street wharf, or

Thomas Irwin.

☞ The Owners and Consignees of merchandize, on board the above ship, are requested to make immediate application for the same; such as do not, may be assured they will be landed and stored for their accounts.

Sept. 23. d7‡

For Falmouth and a Market.

The new Ship ANN,

Capt. Bradford,

A few hhds. of Tobacco will be taken on FREIGHT, to the address of *T. Middleton & Co. London*, if immediate application is made to the subscribers, who will make the usual advances on it.

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

Who have received, by late arrivals from Liverpool and London, a general assortment of

FALL GOODS,

which will be opened and for sale in a few days.

Sept. 30. d

For Freight or Charter,

The Schooner RESOLUTION,

Job Simmons, Master;

a complete, staunch vessel, burthen 950 barrels, ready to receive a cargo. Apply to

John G. Ladd,

at his dwelling house on Prince, between Fairfax and Royal streets.

Sept. 22. d

For Freight or Charter,

(To any port in the West Indies or the U. States)

THE SCH'R

DISPATCH,

JOSHUA PREBBLE, *Master,*

burthen 750 barrels. She is a fine staunch vessel, completely sound and ready to receive a cargo immediately. Apply to the master on board at Gilpin's Wharf, or to

JOSEPH RIDDLE, & Co.

Sept. 7. d

For Freight or Charter,

The SHIP

Fair American,

Capt. STOVER,

about two years old, burthen 217 tons. Apply to

Janney & Paton.

Who have received and for sale on board said vessel,

160 tons Plaister of Paris.

The Sale

of the property advertised on the 18th of August last by us, in pursuance of the decree of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, at the last June term of the said court, and in pursuance of the last will and testament of Lewis Hipkins, deceased, to take place on this day at the house of Francis Daniel, at the Little Falls of the Potomac, is unavoidably postponed until Thursday the 10th day of November next, at which place and on which day, if fair, if not the next fair day, will positively be sold by us, at public auction, to the highest bidder for ready money,

The following Property, viz.

One undivided third part of 207 acres of Land, in the said district, near the said Little Falls, upon which are Merchant Mills, with three pair of French burr mill stones, and every necessary and convenient machinery for manufacturing flour to the best advantage; also a brewery and distillery, miller's house, a brewer and distiller's house and sundry other improvements, This property will be shewn to any person who may incline to purchase it, by the said Francis Daniel, at any time before the sale.

A tract of Land in Fairfax county, about three miles from the said Little Falls, containing 207 acres, upon which is a dwelling house, in which Mrs. Susan Wren lives, and sundry other improvements; about two thirds of this land are cleared, and the remainder in wood; it is good farming land. Mr. William Waters, who lives near it, will shew this land to any person or persons who may incline to purchase it, at any time previous to the sale.

Mrs. Susan Wren, who was the widow of the said Lewis Hipkins, has a right of dower in the aforesaid property. ☞ The sale will commence at twelve o'clock.

Philip R. Fendall,
Robert Young,
William Waters, } *Ex'tors.*

Sept. 29. d

Notice.

THE Office of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria is removed to the house of Jas. B. Nickolls.

By order of the Board,

J. B. NICKOLLS, *Sec'ry.*

N. B. The hours of meeting of the Board are the same as usual, and the time of acceptance is extended to four o'clock.

Insurance Office, Sept. 15. d

Land for Sale.

I wish to sell from a thousand to twelve hundred acres of good Farming Land, in the county of Fairfax, on the waters of Pope's Head and Jonnymore runs.

This land will either be sold together or in separate parcels, as may be agreed on. It is well situated for the disposal of produce, being within twenty miles of Alexandria, and thirteen of the Occoquan Mills.

Any person, wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber near Dumfries.

John Gibson.

Sept. 13. d6w

For Sale,

A handsome FARM,

Three miles from Alexandria, partly lying on the main road that leads to Colchester, containing one hundred and twenty five acres, handsomely improved, and pleasantly situated; on the premises are a neat dwelling house, a kitchen adjoining, dairy, an excellent well of water, and a barn 60 feet long, together with a general collection of choice fruit trees. The situation as a country seat is well adapted for the residence of any person who may buy it, and will be sold on moderate terms by the proprietor.

THOS. RICHARDS.

Sept. 5. d

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber on Sunday the 14th inst. an apprentice boy to the Coopers trade, named MICHAEL FOLEY, between 18 and 19 years old, about 5 feet 4 inches high, dark straight hair, and has a remarkable down cast sheepish look. Being born in the west of Ireland he will be easily discovered by his dialect. Had on when he absconded, a nankeen upper jacket, thickset waistcoat, new ticklenburg trowsers and a new wool hat, but took other clothes with him. It is supposed he has gone towards Baltimore. If taken up 20 miles from Alexandria I will pay 15 dollars, and if more than 50 miles 20 dollars reward and all reasonable charges.

CHAS. JAMIESON.

August 15. d2t 20

For the Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

IN MEMORY OF MRS. JANE PRESTON.

"O tell us, guardian Angels, tell us true,
Did ye not claim her hence as one of you?"

Come pensive Muse, attentive to the hour,
While the pale moon beams, "mark the shadowy plain;"
Come sing of Friendship's loft, forsaken bow'r,
While the lone vale re-echoes to the strain;
Bid Fancy wake, nor thus her sleep prolong,
But swell with funeral pomp the mournful song.
Yet, what, alas! has Fancy here to do?
In gay, luxurient scenery wont to dwell,
Or what the Muse, that we the Muse should woo?
When simple verse alone the best can tell
What grief is ours, who now do nought but weep,
What worth was hers, who lies enwrapt in sleep;
How well the different parts allotted here—
As wife, as parent, sister, friend sincere,
Were all perform'd, as tho' afore she'd known,
How soon the grave would claim her as its own!
An even temper rul'd her thro' the day,
Nor ever gloomy, nor yet ever gay;
No baleful passion harrow'd up her breast,
No foe to virtue, an admitted guest:
But liv'd to conscience, that unerring guide,
Nor wanted she a counsellor beside.
Her anxious wish, and dearest to her heart,
Was to perform to all a Christian's part;
And 'twas perform'd, with such a strength of mind,
We, in so young a female, seldom find.
Where e'er she was, the injured absents' friend,
For silent still, unless she could commend,
And left to others, plenty too of them,
To censure when the conscience must condemn,
While from the store, that Providence supplied,
To give the needy, was her daily pride;
Nor did the make of ought, a vain display,
No gen'rous deed, was publish'd to the day,
To know the good, her heart, and hands could do,
Must be to share some of the bounty too.
Yet tho' while here, no civic crown was giv'n,
She reaps, no doubt, a bless reward in heaven.
But flow ye tears, leave, leave your rocky bed!
For Pity's Child, the feeling JANE is dead.

Alexa. Sept. 30.

The Ship United States,
Captain FINLEY,

A regular Trader for Liverpool,
will begin to discharge on Monday the 3d inst. and will be ready to receive Freight by the 15th. She has good accommodations for passengers. Apply to
Ricketts, Newton & Co.
Who have imported by the above ship, the ship Ann, and by the Atlanta, via Baltimore, an assortment of
Fall Goods.
Also, Queens Ware and Liverpool China in crates and casks; a few bales of Canvas. Coperas in casks, and a few hundred bushels of Coals.
Oct. 1. d

BENNETT and WATTS
Have imported in the ship Ann. Capt. Bradford,
FALL GOODS,
which will be immediately opened and offered for sale on the usual terms.
Sept. 27. d3w

WILLIAM OXLEY
Has received by the Ann from Liverpool and Atalanta, via Baltimore, from London,
FALL GOODS,
which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.
Sept. 30. d

FOR SALE,
A handsome PIANO FORTE, warranted.—
Apply to BELL and WRAY.
Sept. 27. d

FLAX SEED.
The highest price given for Flax Seed.
A. Smith & Son.
(a 5 d)

Lost at the late Fire,
A fire Bucket painted red and inscribed 'Franklin Fire Society, Wm. Ladd, 1792.' Whoever will return it to the subscriber shall be liberally rewarded. J. G. LADD.
Sept. 27.

The Subscriber
Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened his Store again in Union street, where he has for sale,
All kinds of GROCERIES,
Rhode Island Cheese and Potatoes,
Onions Corn Meal, together with
Fresh Fruits and Nuts, viz.
Oranges, lemons, limes, tammarinds, raisins, figs, prunes, English walnuts, almonds, and shell barks.
Philadelphia Bottled Cyder
of the first quality, excellent fat mackarel by the barrel, and first quality chewing tobacco.
Abel Willis.
Sept. 28. d

☞ *Cash given for clean linen and cotton rags.*

From the Trenton Federalist.

TO MEN OF PRINCIPLE.

A review of the conduct of the democrats, since they got into power, and a comparison of it with their profession, before they were permitted to rule over us, will now and then be found useful. It requires no misrepresentation, and but plain narration and simple statement, to give to the eye a picture, and to the heart a lesson, deeply instructive. A lesson which the history of ages has impressed on the minds of the wise and intelligent; but which unfortunately, mankind in general are only permitted to learn in the bitter school of experience, as a just judgement for their ingratitude and obstinacy, in rejecting the counsls of the wise and good.

The chief complaints of the democratic party against the federal administration were displayed in objections to high salaries—to taxes which were said to be buthensome to the people—to the policy pursued with respect to the European contest, in resisting the robberies and insults of France—to a want of economy in expending the peoples money—and finally, and which was relied on as the main and greatest subject of complaint, a disposition in our rulers to abridge the rights of the people by measures hostile to freedom, and by investing the president with too much power and patronage for the due preservation and safety of our free constitution of government.

These, it is believed, compose the main catalogue of democratic complaints against the federal men, who, with Washington and Adams at their head, for the space of twelve years, had the national concerns.

HIGH SALARIES.

With respect to high salaries, which have been much harped upon, we have frequently remarked; but we must be permitted to repeat. All will recollect, especially the farming interest, the high prices which our country produce has borne for several years past. It will also be recollected that the various articles generally vended in our markets, attained an equal increased value. At this time, A. D. 1790, it was proposed to raise the salaries of the officers of government for the space of three years, in order to meet the extraordinary prices of living. A bill was brought into congress for the purpose, and passed into a law.—The democratic members, with Albert Gallatin at their head, who now holds one of these offices, opposed, with great violence, this raising of pay. They said it was extravagant, unreasonable, exhorbitant, and voted against it. The partizans of these men, out of doors, and throughout the country, also joined the cry against high salaries, and urged it as a strong reason for changing the men in power. This law, riaising the pay of the public officers, run out soon after Mr. Jefferson was made president, and the democrats had a majority in congress, when the salaries fell to the old standard. At this time peace had taken place in Europe, and our produce and articles of living were fast declining in price. The law had been dead about a month, when the democrats proposed to renew it; which as they were the majority, they were able to, and actually did, effect. Thus these very men who opposed this law, increasing the pay of the public officers, at a time when living was very dear, as unreasonable and extravagant, did, when living had become cheap, re-enact it, for no other reason that we can divine, but that the money was now to come into their own pockets!

TAXES.

As with the high salaries so it has turned out with the taxes. Dropping any remarks on the impolicy of overturning a system of revenue established with much difficulty and expence, let us only enquire how far they have relieved the people.—The taxes which the democrats abolished were those that fell almost exclusively on the rich—not those which fell on the poor. If the people were burthened with taxes, and an opportunity offered for dispensing with a part of them, surely those who had the management, ought to have lightened where there was the least strength to bear. The democrats, by their professions, had taught us to expect, that the poor would be the peculiar objects of their care. The fairest opportunity that could well offer, presented itself for them to exemplify what they had preached. How was it improved? They repealed the taxes on whiskey, on coaches, on chariots, on phætons, on pleasure carriages, and on loaf sugar, while they suffered heavy duties to remain on brown sugar, molasses, tea, coffee and salt! When we sit down and calmly reflect upon this conduct of the democratic party, and call to mind the professions they have uniformly made, and the principles they pretend to adhere to, we actually feel astonished that men should dare to be so glaringly inconsistent. Few will have the hardihood to deny that they came into power with the avowed intention of administering the government upon the most economical principles, and with the least possible vexation and oppresion to the people. Their management has resulted in making the poorer classes pay more towards the support of the government, in proportion to their ability, than they ever did before! Their own wages they raised to the highest war prices, and the expences attending their sitting in congress, far exceeding those of any former body of men!

POLICY TOWARDS FRANCE,

The resistance made to the insults and aggressions of France upon our soverignty and commerce, has been complained of by the democrats, and held up as evidence of a disposition in the federal administration to provoke war and incur expence. When we look back and call to mind the variety of provocations and injuries our country and countrymen experienced, ere a sword was drawn or a musket shouldered, and hear this charge reiterated again and again, we acknowledge we feel the warmth of indignant resentment; and doubly sensible are we, on this point, when we hear this charge from the lips of those who ought to be Americans. Twice our ambassadors of peace, sent at a heavy expence across a boisterous ocean of three thousand miles in extent, were refused a hearing; their grey hairs, and the majesty of the people which they represented, treated with contumely and insult. Our vessels were almost indiscriminately captured by the French cruizers; they were even compelled to take shelter under British ships of war! The piratical cruizers of France hovered on our coasts, and lay at the mouths of our rivers and harbors. Our brave seamen were taken, thrown into prison and murdered! and finally, as if determined to extinguish every gleam of hope; every possible prospect of reconciliation, the French convention passed a decree that every neutral found on board British ships, whether voluntary entering or compelled by impressment should be treated as a pirate, and punished with death! Our revenue was lessening; our produce rotting on our hands, and no alternative remained for self-preservation but self-defence. It was adopted; not as a measure of choice; not from disposition to war, but from sheer necessity. We went to war. The activity of our cruizers soon cleared the Atlantic of the pirates which had preyed upon the property and reduced to beggary so many of our most useful and enterprizing merchants. Commerce revived; produce rose in value; our flag was more respected by other nations, and the haughty government of France, feeling our just indignation, proposed an accommodation, which Mr. Adams, the great advocate of war, as the democrats pretend, met, by sending a third embassy to France, and our differences were settled.

Under all these circumstances of actual injury and insult from France, was it so very unreasonable in the federal administration, to incur some expence in protecting the country from ruin, & now is it so very justifiable in the democrats to incur a debt of fifteen millions, merely on account of the prospect of injury from that power? Shall the first be censured with the charge of wanton prodigality, for expending among our own citizens, five or six millions, to save us from utter ruin, and the latter be applauded as highly economical for sending more than eleven millions of dollars out of the country to prevent the possible injury we may sustain by France becoming a neighbour? That very France too, which these men have constantly been crying up as our dear sister republic and natural ally? These considerations are sufficient to shew, though many others might be suggested, such as the two millions of confidential service money, the refitting the Berceau at 32,000 dollars, the sending of new ambassadors to Europe, and the incidental expences of the democratic congress, that democrats can spend our money as freely as those who have gone before them.

HOSTILITY TO FREE GOVERNMENT.

The federal administrations were first charged with want of friendship to the French revolution. This was deemed an evidence of hostility to free government. The revolution has now come out where it was predicted to end by the wisest part of mankind; and the weak and unexperienced are at length fully convinced that liberty and national freedom are not attained by such measures as were adopted in that unfortunate country. We now recall to mind, with "shuddering recollection," the dreadful scenes of human distress which marked the awful career of this memorable event, and astonished in contemplation, wonder who could view without horror, the authors of so great a calamity. A more oppressive tyrant now fills the throne of the Bourbons, and France is in chains. After all her struggles—all her sacrifices—all her miseries, she has returned to the same point whence she started, exhausted, worn out and depressed, by the frantic throes of political delirium.

The alien and sedition laws were next relied on as evidence of an arbitrary disposition in the federal administration. The first was passed to give the president power to send out of the country dangerous foreigners who might come within our limits as spies, we being then on the eve of war. On the propriety of such a measure, at such a time, no wise man can doubt. To oppose it, he must have a disposition hostile to the interests of his country. Such a measure, at such a time, was indispensably necessary, and our rulers, if they had neglected it, would have been guilty of a breach of duty. But the democrats opposed this law with extreme violence; and though it was never put in force, till this day they may be heard loudly vociferating against it. That they wished the French invaders every possible chance of success, is fairly deducible from their conduct.—The sedition law was also very obnoxious to these people. It was considered so very hostile to the liberty of the press, that it was actually cried down. It merely punished wilful and malicious lying. If a man could prove the truth of what he had published, or if he could prove that what he had published was not done to injure another, then he was clear by the law. The law also prescribed limits to the fines which might be inflicted, and bounds to the term of imprisonment. No man who was honest, had any thing to fear from it—it affected none but those who published wilful and malicious lies. Yet, the liberty of the press—the liberty of the press, said the democrats, is endangered by it! It prevents the people, they cried, from freely examining the conduct of their rulers. When the time for which this law was made, had run out, the federal men in congress were for renewing it, although it was then fully ascertained that Mr. Jefferson was elected president, and the democrats would have the government in their own hands. If this law had invested government with such dangerous power, is it reasonable to suppose the federalists would have been for giving that power to their political opponents, who are so prone to persecute them? The democrats would have no such law. They were willing to have all their doings and acts freely examined. The law was suffered to sleep. But now where are we? We are told by these men, who talked so much against the sedition law,—"you shall be punished, though what you publish be ever so true." The crown law of England is put in force, by which truth is a libel. The little finger of democracy is made heavier on the liberty of the press, than the loins of federalism. Thus have these men preached—thus do they practise.

EXECUTIVE PATRONAGE.

This has been a subject of great complaint.—The democrats pretended they considered it highly dangerous. It would give the president so much influence over the people to have so many offices at his disposal, that he would thereby be enabled to bribe them into whatever measures his ambition might prompt him to pursue. Thus argued the democrats: But how have they mended this matter? What have they done to clip the wings of executive patronage? They have deprived Jefferson of the power of appointing one officer in each state, by the repeal of the tax on whiskey and coaches, and in the next breath invested him with that of appointing six! The president, whose patronage was pretended to be so dangerous under the federal administration, is now invested with the power of appointing the whole band of bankrupt commissioners! Mr. Jefferson has double the patronage gen. Washington ever had in the state of New Jersey, and ten times as much as Mr. Adams. But as if these men had studied to burlesque, by their conduct, every sentiment they had uttered on the subject of executive patronage one of their first measures, on the threshold of power, was, to dismiss from office men who did not conform to their way of thinking. The language of their conduct is "have no opinion of your own, if you expect to obtain peace and toleration from our president!" "The soldier who had fought the battles of the revolution; who had wasted his strength and shed his blood in atchieving the independence of our country," has not been suffered to enjoy the pittance of a humble station under those in power, but from the consideration of his becoming a slave to their opinions! By the constitution, the president has power to dismiss most of the officers of government; but this power was never given to be abused. It was never given him for the purpose of rewarding those who espouse his particular cause; who vote for him at elections. It was given to be exercised for the public good; not for the vile purposes of bribery and corruption. A more deadly blow to the freedom of opinion; to the fundamental principles of our free constitutions of government, was never before given since we became a nation. Well may the democtats talk of the dangers of executive patronage, if this is the manner in which it is to be exercised. Americans may jeer at the inhabitants of foreign climes for yielding to the sceptre of a king; but if the doctrine of democrats is to prevail; if freemen are the proper objects of punishment, for exercising their boasted rights and privileges; nay, for doing their indispensable duty, with what bitter sarcasms may they be retorted upon. The subjects of European princes may now tell us, that if they do not enjoy the priviledge of voting at elections for their rulers, they are exempted from punishment for the act; that obedience to the requisitions of their constitu-

tions, is not rewarded by their rulers with merciless persecution. Can Americans, under the present state of things, say as much for themselves?

But executive patronage, under democratic rule is not satisfied even with this ally of terror and oppression. It grasps at the judiciary, as if determined to have all under its control. Once a private citizen, in the humblest walk of life, might go into our courts of justice upon an equal footing with the first magistrate of our country; he might assert his rights on equal ground with the whole legislative authority of the U. S. but now, alas, this high privilege of freedom this birthright of America, is no more! Woe be to that judge who shall attempt to decree justice, if his judgment affect the interest of popularity of a democratic presiden, or a democratic congress. The abolition of the offices of the circuit judges, or, more properly speaking, the turning them out of office, for their offices still exist, at the nod of Mr. Jefferson, by the democratic congress, is a wound inflicted on our rights that will never be repaired. Conduct like this, in a king of Great Britain, would not even be tolerated in that monarchical country. When extended to these states, previous to the revolution, it was met by the most determined hostility, and formed a special complaint in our declaration of independence, addressed to the whole civilized world. Had the majority in congress been composed of enlightened statesmen, Mr. Jefferson would never have dared to suggest a proposition so fraught with destructive consequences to the rights of his countrymen; but unfortunately for Americans this was not the case. Their chieftain knew too well the clay he had to mould. He talked of expence; of complication in the system of jurisprudence. It was enough. The "work of destruction," was accomplished. Philosophy, wrapped in the cloak of security, must have laughed at the blindness of those, who, while digging the grave of their own rights were prattling of the reform they were effecting in the furtherance of free government. Millions of money can never repair the injury which this fatal step of ignorance, prompted by malice, has inflicted upon our rights of person and property. It has set an example that will be pleaded in after times by ignorant or unprincipled men, till our judiciary becomes as much the instrument of party as our president is now. With the arrival of that day, comes the extinction of freedom. We, indeed, as in France, under the bloody reign of a Robespierre, and the usurpation and oppression of Bonaparte, may be amused with the name of liberty; The envenomed arrow has pierced the vitals of our freedom, and the poison, though slow in its effects, operates with the certainty of the principle of of death,

Thus have the labors of democrats been exercised since they gained the ascendancy in the general government. They came into power with honied speeches—with professions the most flattering to the soundest wishes of a people tired with the conflict of party and sighing for rest and peace. They were to reduce the burdens of the poor—they have only lessened the taxes of the rich. They were to exercise economy in the expenditure of the public money—they have voted two millions for secret service money, and are now about to give fifteen millions for the purchase of a country that will only be a bill of expence on our hands. They pretended to be special friends to the liberty of the press, they have brought into force the crown law of England, which punishes truth as a libel! They promised to lessen executive patronage, for the better security of liberty, they have encreased and armed it with double terrors, by the influence they have given it over the judiciary, it has become a colossus of power. Such has been the professions of these men, such are their acts. Well may their deluded partizans think it necessary to cover conduct like this with resolutions or something! Well may they form combinations, hold county and township meetings, make public parades, and go through the round of revolutionary rigmarolls to attract the eyes of the people from measures which exhibited a scene of such barefaced imposition and egregious folly.

But what else had we a right to expect from that class of men, than the result here exhibited? Who have been the leaders of the democratic party, since party had an existence in our country? The leaders of that party have been chiefly composed of the rich nobles of the southern states—men brought up in indolence and extravagant habits of living-men, from their cradles accustomed to rule their fellow men with a rod of iron. And was st to be supposed that characters thus formed would be more prudent—more economical of the people's money, than those educated in the rigid frugality of the northern and middle states? Was it to be supposed that tyrants by education and habit, would be better guardians and more tender of the rights of freemen, than those who had been accustomed from infancy to a stern equality of fortune and rights—who never ate but of the fruit of their own labors? Yes, yes, democracy has made a discovery. It has presumed upon the purity of the stream, because the fountain was corrupt! It has counted upon the beauties of the vernal scene in the frosty region of winter, because experience has uniformly proved the reverse! It has discovered that ignorance and folly, are equal to knowledge and wisdom, in the management of the abstruse and difficult question of civil government. These are the deductions of its logic—and here we find the measure of its understanding—the depth of its capacity.

In New Jersey, at the last sitting of the legislature, they gave an exhibition of care and watchfulness for the liberty of the people, that ought to be indelibly impressed on the mind of every one ambitious of sustaining the character of a free man. After the most fair and honorable offers of compromise, by the federal party, in the appointment of officers, in which the democrats were offered the first choice, they constituted the vice president governor of the state, who had been elected by only seven votes, thereby establishing the dangerous precedent of permitting seven members of council to create a governor, from year to year, forever! It is a sound maxim, that in construing constitutional law, in doubtful cases, you should adopt that construction which admits of the least abuse. The democrats, however, in their great wisdom, have reversed this maxim, and adopted that which admits of the most; so that hereafter, when any seven members of council choose to combine together, for the purpose of securing the governor's office among them, they have only to refuse to go into joint meeting and the business is done! To what dangers are we not exposed by trusting our governmental affairs to hands so unskilful—to heads so weak. With the best intentions, they are as liable to do wrong as right, and some artful, ambitious demagogue, will sooner or later, as has heretofore been the case in every free government, make of such men, stepping stones to a throne!

ALEXANDRIA, (Egypt) May 28.

Private Letter.—We profit by a boat sent by the Pacha to Rhodes, to communicate to you the advice received late last night, from the British resident at Cairo, that Taher Pacha, the rebel chief, has been beheaded by the Janissaries. Mahomet Ally commands in the town, until the return of the Viceroy, to whom the head of Taher Pacha has been sent. Thus will good order be re established without the evils of a civil war, and we may expect to see trade take its usual course again. A new reformer, Abdel Washer, has collected an immense number of followers; and report says, from three to four hundred thousand—their numbers are daily increasing. He is completely master of the country all round Gedda, has stopped the Hagi Caravans from Damascus and Cairo, and, it is even said, has destroyed the tomb of the Prophet at Medina. His doctrines are in direct opposition to the Mahomedan faith, and are, I am told, moderate. He is marching towards Syria. The Mameiukes have advanced to Giza, where they are now encamped; there views are not known. The Albanese had taken possession of Rosetta, but have been driven out. Here we are without fear. So far for Egypt. My next will give you a full account of the said Abdel Washet, which I have extracted from a communication respecting him by our resident at Bagdard to the Ottoman Porte.

POSTON, Sept. 25.

Arrived, the ship Jane, (of Petersburgh, Vir.) capt. Butler, in 43 days from Bourdeaux, in ballast. Soon after leaving port, capt. B. was boarded by several English privateers, by some was treated politely, and by others was overhauled, plundered, and otherwise scandalously used. On the 17th Aug. he was brought too by the brig Retrieve, captain Darnault, of Liverpool, illy treated and dismissed, and in the afternoon of the same day, was boarded again by the same privateer, and had forced on board his vessel, capt. G. Macy and five men, of the American ship Columbus, from Bourdeaux, for Petersburg, Vir. which they had just before taken and ordered for Liverpool. Capt. M. received much ungentleman like treatment, while on board the privateer. The 5 seamen were, Adam Gross, Francis F. Low, Wm. Jameson, Richard Smith, and Geo. Anderson; and have all arrived in the Jane.

NEW-YORK, September 30.

Arrived, ship Fair American, Flower, London; Chip, Hall, Belfast; schrs. Peggy, Miner, Crooked Island, (Bahamas) Governor White, ———, St. Mary's.

Cleared, brig Lapwing, Bourne, Curracoa.

The ship Enterprize, Harding, arrived at Point Petre, (Guad.) in 21 days from this port.

Brig Fair Manhattan, Thomson, is arrived at St. Thomas's from this port, and was to sail for Cape Francois in a day or two.

The ship Ontario, Weeks, whose arrival from Liverpool we noticed yesterday. In lat. 45, long. 23, spoke ship Commerce, from Amsterdam for Philadelphia, out 9 weeks, the captain of which informed that he was taken in the Channel by the English frigate Deborah, and detained six weeks; the frigate took out of the Commerce goods to the value of 7000l. sterling, and then permitted her to proceed. In lat. 46, long. 23, was boarded by a privateer schooner from London. In lat. 42, long. 31, was boarded by an English privateer brig and schooner, and treated politely. Sept. 4, in lat. 43, long. 57, spoke the Bristol Packet, Phillips, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, out 29 days. Same day, spoke the brig ——, Chase, from Liverpool for Wilmington, N. C. out 39 days. 24th, off Long Island, was boarded by the English frigate Mentor, and had two seamen and the steward pressed.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.

Captain Cox, of the Concordia, arrived here on the Saturday last, from St. Bartholemews, informs, that he read in a St. Kitts paper an article stating that the captain and crew of a British privateer were laying under sentence of death at Antigua for having plundered a Swedish ship at sea.

Extract from the log book of the ship Benjamin Morgan, from Bourdeaux.

Left the Cordovan Light House on the 5th of August in company with the ship Mercury of New York, bound up channel.—On the 6th August was boarded by the Diamond British frigate, capt. Elphinstone, stationed off the Gironde, who after detaining us from 9 A. M. until 7 P. M. concluded to order our ship to Plymouth for examination—on the 9th, lat. 46, 13. N. long. 5, 32, W. was brought too by the French privateer ship of 16 guns, L'Aventure, of Bordeaux, capt. Garron, who on learning our situation, liberated us, by ordering the british officer and seamen on board his ship with their baggage, and after a detention of 20 minutes, politely wished a good passage to Philadelphia. This privateer had been at sea about 15 days, had captured three valuable West India ships, one of which, the Alexander, Robinson, from Jamaica for London, then in co. on the 12th, was boarded by the English Lugger Speculator, capt Harrow; and the English cutter Lion, capt. Bienvenu, both privateers from Guernsey, cruizing in company 9 days out, had not captured any thing; after a close examination of our papers (but without being informed of our previous detention) permitted us to proceed; on the 14th, lat. 56, 39, N. long. 14, 8, W. was visited by the Wasp, British sloop of war, 30 days out, convoying a small fleet from Oporto to England, detained but a few moments and treated politely.

August 23, lat. 44, 11, N. long. 32, 6, W. was visited by the French privateer brig the Alert of Bourdeaux, captain Bizard, three weeks out, had only captured a brig bound from Lisbon (with salt) to Newfoundland, captain Cummings. At the request of captain C. as well as that of the captain of the privateer, received him on board, together with one seaman. September 4, lat. 42, 55, long. 50, 30, W. spoke the schooner Jane, 21 days from Lisbon bound to Boston.—September 15, lat. 38, 54, N. long. 62, W. spoke brig Edward and Charles, of Bath, captain Ballister, 11 days from Baltimore for Cowes and a market, all well, who received captain Cummings on board. Sept. 21, lat. 39, long. 70, ship Martha, Henderson, from Philadelphia to Batavia all well.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3.

HEALTH-OFFICE,
OCTOBER 3.

The Committee of Health report ten Deaths for the last 48 hours ending this morning at 10 o'clock.

They acknowledge with gratitude the receipt of Ten Bushels of Indian Meal, from *William Fitzhugh, Esq.* and Ten Dollars from a LADY, through the medium of *Dr. Dick*; also, Ten Dollars from *Mr. Samuel M'Claud.*

The Committee having heard of the return to Town of some of their fellow-citizens, and the intention of others to do so; conceive it their duty to inform the latter, from the late progress, made by the *Prevailing Fever*, it is their opinion that prudence forbids the return, at present, of all such as have been out of Town for some weeks, until the circumstances of the place put on a more favorable aspect, and of which they may be assured the Committee will give them timely notice.

ANDREW JAMIESON,
Chairman.

COMMERCIALLY IMPORTANT.

The following Circular has been received by the collector of the port of New York, from William Lee, Esq. American consul at Bourdeaux:

"*American Consulate, Bourdeaux, Aug.* 8.

"SIR,

"I learn from the Director of the Customs for this port, that an order of Government has just been received, not to admit to an entry any Neutral vessels coming from or that may have touched at any British port. With much esteem, I am, yours truly.

(Signed)
"WILLIAM LEE."

The Portuguese have at length gained an advantage by sea over the Algerines. The Vosee de Gama, a Portuguese ship of the line, cruizing before Algiers, was attacked by three large zebecs and a forty gun frigate, which formerly belonged to the Portuguese. The Algerines attacked with their usual fury and desperation but the Portuguese captain made so good a defence, that after a fight, which lasted three hours, he sunk two of the xebecks, and captured the third, in which he had the happiness to find 200 prisoners whom he set at liberty: the frigate, however, contrived to make her escape.

The Invasion of England. The following is the opinion of the famous gen. Dumourier upon this subject:

"Should this expedition, (says the gen.) be unsuccessful, which is very possible; should the *invincible British fleet* gain a decisive victory over the French, Spanish, and Dutch fleets, whether combined or separate; should the English nation, proud and energetic as the French, equally animated by patriotism and national dislike, repulse the French army soon after it was landed; should they destroy it, force it to re-embark with loss, and cut off its communication with the sea; should they weaken, harrass, or reduce it to famine, and render this great expedition abortive, which on a large scale can only be attempted, and may partially, or altogether, fail in the execution, then France is totally ruined; all her laurels are withered; her allies will abandon her, and turn against her; the other Powers of Europe will attack her on every side; she will have lost the flower of her warriors and the reputation of her arms; she will be without money, and internal discord will complete her destruction.

"Is it at Paris her *disappointed* and *indignant soldiery* will seek the rewards and plunder promised them in London. The Generals themselves will either be the first victims of the excusable fury of the troops, or will partake of their indignation, and then revolt!"

Late Publications,

For Sale by Robert & John Gray,
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
KING STREET,

TRAVELS in Upper and Lower Egypt, during the campaign of General Bonaparte in that country: by Vivant Denon, 2 vol. 8vo. price 450 cents, in boards.

History of the British Expedition to Egypt: by Robert T. Wilson, one vol. 8vo. price 250 cents, bound.

Roscoe's Life of Lorenzo de Medici: 3 vol. 8vo. price 675 cents in boards, or 10 dols. bound in calf and gilt.

Parent's Friend, or extracts from the principal works on Education, from the time of Montaigue to the present day: 2 vol. 8vo. price 400 cents, bound.

Public Characters, or Cotemporary Biography: containing Memoirs of thirty six of the most conspicuous characters of the present age, price 250 cents, bound.

Domestic Encyclopedia: now publishing by subscription, to be comprised in 5 vol. 8vo. price to subscribers 250 cents, per vol. in boards.

Friend of Women: translated from the French of Bourdier de Villemert, by A. Morrice, price 100 cents.

Washington's Letters on Agriculture, 8vo. 100 cents in boards.

John Bull, or an Englishman's Fire Side: a new and celebrated Comedy, in five acts, by Geo. Colman the Younger, price 25 cents.

R. and J. GRAY

Keep constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of writing paper and blank account books.

Country Merchants

may be supplied with the following articles, by the gross or dozen, on as good terms as they can be purchased in Baltimore or Philadelphia;

Almanacs for the year 1804, school bibles and testaments, Episcopal prayer books, Watt's psalms and hymns, Rippon's, Westley's and Newton's hymns, New Hymns and Spiritual Songs, Jones's and Entick's pocket dictionaries, Universal, Webster's Dilworth's, Columbian and Pearce's spelling books, N. England and Columbian primers, Scott's lessons, Ensield's speaker, Monitor, Murray's English reader, Sequel to do. Introduction to Reading, Esop's fables, Ashe's grammar, and a great variety of cheap and toy books, Walkden's best British inkpowder for records, inkholders of various descriptions, red morocco pocket books, sealing wax, wafers, playing cards, bonnet boards, &c. &c.

Also on Hand,

250 reams good wrapping paper, a few kegs printing ink of an excellent quality, a complete assortment of German flutes from 2 to 12 dolls. each, violins, violin strings, bows and bridges, instructions for the fife, flute, violin, &c.

Nota Bene—All new American Publications of merit are regularly received by *Rob. and John Gray*, and may be had at their book store in King street at the same prices at which they sell were they are published.

October 3.

Stoughton's Bitters.

☞ During the present sickly season, the use of STOUGHTON's BITTERS, *(imported from London)* will be found of great service, as preventive to disease, especially where there is an infectious atmosphere and a predisposition in the habit to contagion. It eminently braces the constitution, and renovates the whole system. It may be used instead of spirits in water, tea, or other drink. It restores lost appetite, expels worms in children, and, if regularly used during the fall season, will prevent the ague and fever. In short, it only needs to be tried, to convince every one of its great efficacy.

These Bitters may be had, with copious directions, (prepared at the original warehouse in London) in quart bottles at one fourth of the former charge for the same in vials, at R. and J. GRAY's book store, Alexandria, where a bottle is constantly kept open for trial. ☞ Also, at A. BUCK's, Fredericksburg.

Oct. 3. eo

A Warehouse to Let.

I will rent my Warehouse, situate on King street, adjoining the mansion house in which I live, opposite Mr. J. Kincaid's. Possession may be had immediately. It is very convenient for a Grocery store, or a Flour Merchant. For terms apply to P. MARSTELLER.

June 2. eo

For Sale,

A healthy, stout, young Negro Woman—Enquire of the Printer.

JAMES KENNEDY, sen.

King Street,

Respectfully informs the Public that he has received, from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail Store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE,

That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the ONLY *Agent for Alexandria.*

Dr HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Approaching Consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-Street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper; he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and desires to give this public testimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the too moderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous disorders,	Virulent cramps in the stomach and back,
Contumptions,	Inflammation,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weaknesses,	Obstinate gleets,
Fluor albus, (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON's ESSENCE and EXTRACT of MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaints than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,
Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second Street, between Mary and Christian-Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted; when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South second-Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer Foran, Esq. one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia County.

HAMILTON's
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and form obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; containing nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the worst of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions, feverish and bilious complaints, and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascaidres, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short, flat, white worm, and lastly, the Taenia, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and foetid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES—*by Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.*

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—But a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, Yorktown, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quit repeled with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ring worms, sun burns, prickley heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE EYE-WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defluctions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the ITCH,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venerial disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

☞ Sold likewise *by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburg; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.*

I have just received,

and offer for sale on reasonable terms,

TEN BALES

EAST INDIA GOODS,

consisting of

Gauripore Sannahs,		Allibad Emerty,	
Seenpore Baftahs,		Mugga Mamoody,	
Lucipore,	do.	Beerboon Gurrahs,	
Chittabully	do.	Barrapooty,	
Brown	do.	Bandanna Hhfs.	

Benjamin Shreve, jun.

August 1. eo

Just Received and for sale by the Subscriber,

36 Pipes Holland Gin, of the best quality and flavor,

A quantity of Sole Leather,
100 Cheeses,
A few bales India Cottons,
10 hhds Muscovado Sugar,
Beef and Pork,
Coarse Salt, &c.

J. G. LADD.

September 7. d

Washington Tavern.

RANDOLPH MOTT

Has removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. PETER HEISKELL, sign of

General Washington,

Where he continues to keep a HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT for Travellers & others. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for their former custom, and hopes from his attention to business to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage of a liberal public.

August 8. eo

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of *William Triplett*, of Round Hill, deceased, are requested to bring them forward for adjustment and payment; and all those indebted to the estate are respectively called upon to make immediate payment to the Executors—it being their anxious wish to close all the accounts, and settle with the legatees as soon as possible.

Charles Little,
Geo. Triplett, } *Ex'trs.*

July 7. eo

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the plantation of Lawrence Lewis, esq. Fairfax county, on Friday the 19th inst. a Negro man named

PETER:

He is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, rather slender made, very dark complexion; has a large scar on one of his legs, occasioned by the cut of a scythe last harvest, the wound not perfectly cured: his clothes not recollected, but believe nothing more than a common Negro cotton jacket and trowsers. He was seen in Alexandria last Saturday, and it is supposed he is now in that place. All masters of vessels and others are cautioned against harboring or carrying off said fellow at their peril. The above reward will be given for securing him in any jail so that I get him again, or upon delivering him to the subscriber, with all reasonable charges paid.

Roger Farrell, *Manager.*

August 24. eo

For SALE, or RENT,

THE STORE I have occupied for sometime past, situated on Prince street, opposite Col. Hooe's. There is no stand in town more better or eligible calculated for carrying on an extensive wet or dry Good Business. The Cellar perfectly dry, with a door at each end, will hold one thousand barrels of Flour.—Twenty five hundred barrels may be stowed upon the Premises without any inconvenience to the occupant. For terms apply to WILLIAM OXLEY.

Sept. 18. eo

☞ *Cash given for clean linen and cotton rags.*

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by Henry Lee to the subscriber, for securing a debt due from said Henry Lee, to Wm. Ludwell Lee, deceased, the following tracts of Land will be

Sold at public Auction,

for ready money, at the times and places hereafter mentioned, that is to say:

One Tract containing 2,800 acres called Hollis's Marsh, lying in the county of Westmoreland, adjoining the Stafford estate, and bordering on the Potomac river.

One other Tract containing 500 acres lying in the county of Fairfax, at the mouth of Difficult run, on the west side thereof, and bounded by the Potomac river at the Great Falls.

One other tract containing 1600 acres, together with a moiety of a MILL, lying in Frederick county, where the said tract is called and known by the name of Buffaloe Marsh.

These tracts will be sold on the respective premises: The 1st on the 28th of September; the 2d on the 6th of October, and the 3d on the 13th of October next.

The above tracts will be laid off and sold in smaller parcels, if the title papers can be obtained in time to enable the subscriber to have them divided.

Bushrod Washington.

August 19 d13thO

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale by

Robert and John Gray,

At their Book Store, King Street, Alexandria,

HISTORY

OF THE

British Expedition to Egypt.

TO WHICH IS SUBJOINED,

A sketch of the present state of that country and its means of defence. Illustrated with maps, and a portrait of Sir RALPH ABERCROMBIE.

BY ROBERT T. WILSON,

Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry, in his Britannic Majesty's service, and Knight of the Imperial Military Order of Maria Theresa.

September 21. d

For Sale at the Vendue Store,

A Copper Still

that will hold about 300 Gallons.

T. PATTEN.

District of Columbia,
County of Alexandria, ss.

JUNE TERM, 1803.

John Potts, Complainant,
AGAINST
Robert Finley, John Bannatyne, Andrew Buchanen, Jas. Hobkirk and Robt. Buchanon Dunlop, merchants and partners under the firm of Findley, Bannatyne & Co. and Wm. Wilson, Defendants, } In Chancery.

The defendants, Robert Finley, Jno. Bannatyne, Andrew Buchanon, Jas. Hobkirk and Rob. Buchanon Dunlop, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said Robert Finley, John Bannatyne, Andrew Buchanon, James Hobkirk, and Robert Buchanon Dunlop are not inhabitants of this district, on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, *it is ordered*, that the said defendants, Robert Finley, John Banntayne, Andrew Buchanon, James Hobkirk, and Robert Buchanon Dunlap do appear here on the first day of November court next, and enter their appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court; and that the other defendant Wm. Wilson, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendants, Robert Finley, John Banntayne, Andrew Buchanon, James Hobkirk and Robert Buchanon Dunlop until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy—Test, G. DENEALE, Clerk.

S 20. d2m

Frederick Kemelmmyer,

LIMNER,

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a Drawing School next door to Colonel Hooe's, (Water street,) where he will instruct young Ladies and Gentlemen in drawing and painting in Water Colours and Crayons every day in the week, except Saturday. Hours of attendance for young Ladies from twelve to one, and gentlemen from 6 to 7 o'clock in the forenoon.

He also,

Professes Portrait Painting in Oil and Crayons, and all other branches belonging to the art of painting except house painting.

Likewise,

Guilds looking glasses and picture framesin the best and neatest manner possible.

August 31. eo

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN.